





## Syria-Saudi Oil Line Feud A Threat to Arabs, Europe

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

BEIRUT, May 25 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia is reported to be considering closing indefinitely the temporary pipeline to Lebanon for shipment of Saudi oil to the Lebanese port of Sidon.

The reports, carried by several Beirut newspapers yesterday, were attributed to Saudi sources. Observers here, however, see the reports as a psychological move by Saudi Arabia to put pressure on Syria to permit repairs to the damaged pipeline.

A spokesman for the Saudi Arabian Embassy here said: "We are considering closing the pipeline and we have informed the Jordanian government and will inform Lebanon. No decision, however, has been taken on the matter."

The UPI reported that diplomatic sources said Jordanian Prime Minister Bahjat Talhouni visited Damascus today to mediate the dispute over the American-owned Transarabian Oil Co. pipeline. Damascus radio later reported that Mr. Talhouni left for Amman, after seeing Syria's President Hafez al-Assad, the UPI said.

The pipeline was ruptured May 3 when struck by a tractor in western Syria. Syria halted repairs the next day, saying the work was "too dangerous."

Since then relations between the two countries have deteriorated. Saudi Arabia banned Syrian goods and barred vehicles with Syrian license plates.

About 500,000 barrels of crude oil a day—one-sixth of Saudi Arabia's daily production—were carried by the pipeline to Lebanon for shipment to refineries in Europe and North America.

The cost of the damage, however, cannot be calculated alone in terms of transit fees, which are a small part of the money involved in a half-million barrels of oil a day.

A prolonged stoppage would affect oil supplies to Western Europe, which would have to be made up by rearranging shipping and supply schedules. Such a rearrangement could also affect Saudi Arabia's oil revenues, a possibility that is seen here by informed sources as the principal motive behind Sunday's press reports.

The respected Arab daily Al Hayat quotes Saudi sources as saying that financial commitments to Arab countries would also have to be reconsidered if there were a reduction in Saudi oil revenues.

Currently Saudi Arabia gives \$120 million a year to Egypt and Jordan to cover losses to their economies because of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

A reduction—or loss—of these funds to either country would hurt.

Some observers here see the reports as designed to get other Arab countries—particularly Egypt—to use their good offices with Syria to permit repair work so the flow of oil can resume.

This is the third interruption in the pipeline's operation in the past 12 months. Last May 30, when a Palestinian guerrilla group blew up a section of the line in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, the flow was halted for 110 days when Israel prevented repairs and a resumption of operation.

Last Nov. 3, the A section of the line was severed by a bomb in Lebanon. Repairs were made immediately and operations resumed the next day.

## All Banks Nationalized By Sudan

KHARTOUM, May 25 (Reuters).—Sudan today announced nationalization of all the country's foreign-owned and domestic banks and several foreign-owned commercial firms.

Mr. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, the head of state, made the announcement as Sudan celebrated the first anniversary of the revolution which brought his regime to power.

"We are at the beginning of socialism. We must show to the world that we can build our country through socialism," he said as he reviewed his government's achievements and hopes for the future.

British banks and commercial firms figure prominently in the nationalization measures.

The nationalization is effective as of today, Gen. Numeiri said.

He also announced that from now on, only Sudanese firms will be allowed to conduct insurance operations in the country.

The banks nationalized are:

Barclays, to be renamed the State Bank for Foreign Trade; National and Grindlays, renamed Omdurman National Bank; Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, renamed Juba Commercial Bank; Bank Mitr, renamed People's Cooperative Bank; Nile Bank and Sudan Commercial, which retain their present names; Arab Bank, to be renamed the Arab Commercial Bank.

Gen. Numeiri also announced the nationalization of the operations in Sudan of four British firms, including Imperial Chemical Industries, accusing them of dominating Sudan's foreign trade and restricting trade expansion with other countries.

Among other firms nationalized are Mitchell Cotts, Gellatly Hanky, and Sudan Mercantile, all British import companies.

The nationalization announcement came at the close of the Sudanese leaders' three-hour anniversary speech to a large audience in Khartoum sports stadium.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Libyan Premier Moamer Kadhafy shared the big stadium platform with Gen. Numeiri, and are to confer with him tomorrow at a summit meeting of their alliance.

Gen. Numeiri explained the nationalization decision by saying that experience had shown that control of the economy and its diversion on to the socialist road could not be achieved unless the state imposed complete control over the banking system.

The measures would not lessen the role of private enterprise in Sudan's economy, he said.

**Crash Off Costa Rica**  
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 25 (Reuters).—A Venezuelan C-46 with five people aboard crashed into the Pacific yesterday off Puntarenas, west of here, according to radio reports. The aircraft belonged to Linea Aeropostal Venezolana.

**Ben-Gurion Asks Israel to Return Most Arab Land**  
NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI).—David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, said yesterday that his country should return all its captured territories except for Jerusalem and the Golan Heights to obtain peace.

"I consider peace more important than territory," Mr. Ben-Gurion said in an interview with Time magazine. "The area we had before the six-day war would be enough to take in all the Jews."

Mr. Ben-Gurion, one of the principal founders of the nation, said the Russians helped in the establishment of Israel.

"When I made the declaration that there would be a state, America placed an embargo on us," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. "We were helped only by the Russians. It's unbelievable today that they deny it. But they stood with us... They gave us arms... They wanted to get rid of the British. But I didn't care what the reason was."

The Soviet Union's policy in the Middle East now is dictated by Moscow's desire to obtain access to the Atlantic, he said. "So first of all they must have the Mediterranean and it is not easy to get that without the Arabs," Mr. Ben-Gurion said.

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CASA DANESA GEORG JENSEN  
87 VIA FRANCESCO CRISTO, ROMA

**Smaller Than Projected**  
**Coastal Blockade of Cambodia Showing No Dramatic Results**  
By Robert G. Kaiser

KAOH TUNSAI ISLAND, off Cambodia, May 25 (UPI).—The achievements of the U.S. and South Vietnamese naval blockade of the Cambodian coastline can be tersely summarized: one boat carrying four men with Chinese Communist weapons has been intercepted. The four turned out to be Cambodian soldiers.

Like many aspects of the Cambodian offensive, this blockade looks smaller in real life than it sounds in Saigon briefings and press releases. As announced, the blockade—which U.S. press releases insisted was not a blockade, because it is only intended to intercept Communist supplies—seemed to be a major operation.

On this picturesque island, within sight of Phnom Penh, Sihanouk's old summer residence at the Cambodian resort town of Kep, the blockade seems to be something less. This is the headquarters of the operation, and a visitor here discovers that the U.S.-South Vietnamese coastal patrol is covering less than a quarter of Cambodia's coastline along the Gulf of Siam.

Cambodian Responsibility

South Vietnamese patrol boats, some with U.S. advisers aboard, are sailing along the coast from the Vietnamese town of Ha Tien to Kampot, less than 25 miles into Cambodia. The patrols stop far to the east of Sihanoukville (called Kompong Som since Prince Sihanouk's ouster), the principal Cambodian port which the Vietnamese Communists used extensively until the end of last year.

The Cambodian navy, such as it is, has taken responsibility for patrolling the coastline west of Kampot, including the Sihanoukville area. According to U.S. and South Vietnamese officials here, the Cambodians have also had no physical or visual contact with any suspicious ships.

As they have for some time, U.S. Navy ships and reconnaissance aircraft are patrolling the Gulf of Siam farther out to sea.

Naval officials here don't have the same idea of their mission as officials in Saigon. In the capital, the talk was about preventing the Communists from landing new supplies on the Cambodian coast. Here, the officers responsible say they hope to head off any Communist personnel who try to flee from Cambodia in boats under pressure from the South Vietnamese ground forces now operating along the coast. These officers don't expect the Communists to try to land supplies in this area in the near future.

In April, the Viet Cong seemed to be trying to establish a new corridor from their Mekong Delta base areas in Vietnam to the Gulf of Siam, in the area between Kep and Kampot. But the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese seem to have abandoned this corridor since South Vietnamese troops invaded it, intelligence sources here report.

South Vietnam has more than 30 boats in the "blockade" operation. About eight swift boats are constantly patrolling along the coast, supplemented by bigger patrol craft and smaller, less mobile junks. Several Vietnamese gunboats are also on station off Cambodia, supporting South Vietnamese ground forces operating along the coast.

"The U.S. Navy has several ships in the area to provide the inevitable 'support'."

**First Trip Outside China**  
**Sihanouk Will Visit Hanoi, Bids for Cambodian Support**  
HONG KONG, May 25 (UPI).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former head of state, who has been living in Communist China since he was deposed, will visit North Vietnam soon.

A communiqué issued by North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry and transmitted abroad by Hanoi's official press agency said the visit will take place "in the near future" and is being made at the invitation of North Vietnamese President Ton Duc Thang.

The Foreign Ministry also announced that a committee has been set up "with a view to organizing a solemn reception" for Prince Sihanouk.

The announcement came as Prince Sihanouk issued a statement yesterday declaring that Communist countries will be giving "multifarious and most effective aid" to insurgent forces in Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam.

Prince Sihanouk's visit to North Vietnam will be his first trip outside China since he arrived in Peking on March 19, one day after the Cambodian parliament abrogated his authority. During his stay in China he has been treated as an honored guest, making public appearances with Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist party, and becoming a theater-going companion of Premier Chou En-lai.

During the past few days as China has continued to give pub-

**War Opposed By Union Head**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., May 25 (UPI).—The head of one of the nation's largest trade unions today broke with the hierarchy of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations and condemned the Vietnam and Cambodian war policies of the Nixon administration.

The U.S. invasion of Cambodia has been supported by AFL-CIO president George Meany, who said he spoke also for nine-tenths of the federation's 35-man executive council. Mr. Potofsky is a member of the council.

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PRACTICAL SYMBOL—Two American soldiers have made the best use they could of a Communist flag captured in a supply cache—they have turned it into a tablecloth at 4th Infantry Division headquarters, in Lei Djereit, Cambodia.

**Senate Approves Extra Pay for PWs**  
WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—The Senate has passed and sent back to the House a bill that would authorize payments to prisoners of war captured by the North Vietnamese and those held by North Korea after it captured the spy ship Pueblo.

By voice vote, the Senate approved amendments doubling payments authorized by the House bill to allow for inflation and rises in the cost of living.

As amended, the measure would provide payments of \$2 a day for each day on which a prisoner had inadequate food and \$3 a day for each day on which he was required to perform forced labor or was subjected to inhumane treatment. The bill also provides payments of \$80 a month for civilian captives of North Vietnam.

**Soviet Union Warns Lon Nol He May Face a Long Civil War**  
By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, May 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union warned the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia today that it faces a long civil war and a South Vietnamese drive to annex Cambodian territory if it does not "return to the road of peace and neutrality."

The warning came in a "statement" delivered by Soviet Ambassador Sergei Kudryavtsev in Phnom Penh and published in Izvestia this evening. The statement said, "The intrusion of U.S. and Saigon troops into Cambodia is a gross violation of the 1954 agreements on Indochina and of the generally recognized norms of international law."

"The flame of war has swept Cambodia," the statement continued, "leaving ruins and ashes where cities and villages had been and taking toll of the lives of thousands of innocent people."

"Unless measures are taken to withdraw the U.S. and Saigon troops, Cambodia will be plunged into a long, fratricidal civil war. Those who connive with the U.S. and Saigon intervention will bear the responsibility for this."

The statement warned that the Soviet Union will draw conclusions for its policy from the choice Cambodia makes. "It pictured the choice as 'lying between Cambodia's return to the road of peace and neutrality' and the country's 'unity with the forces of aggression and war and the turning of Cambodia into a base of war against the neighboring peoples.'"

**France Refuses to U.S. Journalist Ret**  
LONDON, May 25 (Reuters).—France has refused to allow American journalist, expelled the summer, 1969, disturbance and hear his appeal a his banishment.

The French government had Schofield Corryell, 47, Paris correspondent of the York radical weekly The Guardian of its decision by letter Corryell is now London correspondent of The Guardian.

**Weather**

ALBANY	25	26	Very cl
AMSTERDAM	20	26	Very cl
ANKARA	13	26	Very cl
ANTWERP	22	22	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	72	Very cl
BOMBAY	17	83	Partly c
BREKEL	18	66	Partly c
BRUSSELS	21	70	Cloudy
CADIZ	21	61	Very cl
CASABLANCA	24	76	Partly c
CHONGKING	15	59	Very cl
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Very cl
DUBLIN	15	59	Very cl
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy
GENOVA	24	79	Partly c
HAMBURG	13	58	Partly c
HONGKONG	11	83	Rain
LA PAZ	21	70	Overcast
LONDON	23	72	Very cl
LYON	20	64	Cloudy
MADRID	17	60	Cloudy
MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
MOSCOW	21	50	Rain
MUNICH	18	54	Very cl
NEW YORK	7	59	Very cl
NICE	22	68	Very cl
OSLO	12	58	Overcast
PARIS	15	59	Very cl
PRAGUE	18	44	Cloudy
ROME	20	58	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	17	52	Overcast
TORONTO	24	77	Cloudy
TUNIS	21	75	Partly cl
VENICE	22	66	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	22	73	Partly cl
ZURICH	21	50	Cloudy

U.S. Celsius temperature 1.8 F. GMT, 1200 G.M.T.

## Cambodians Will Ask for GI Extension

Not Yet Discussed With U.S. Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, to the extent of sum execution, would be meted out on any cases in the future.

The official said that although there were only small units Cambodian troops with the S. Vietnamese battalions, these could at least be employed as guards to protect Cambodian lives and property.

Meanwhile, a Swissair jet landed today to join the other craft here on special missions.

Its arrival represented the maturing point of a success of Swiss diplomacy: the "injection" of the diplomats and political experts from Communist China, North Vietnam, the National Revolutionary Government of the Viet Cong, and North Korea. They had been stranded here more than two weeks, since governments had severed relations with the Lon Nol government.

Deal Arranged

After difficult negotiations led out by Swiss diplomats Switzerland, Peking and Ph. Penh, a deal was arranged in which the Swiss envoy in Ph. Penh became the guarantor of the exchange of the stranded lonas.

The Chinese left their emb this morning wearing freshly pressed Mao suits with their lead insignia on each breast. They lit up on the sidewalk and list to one of their associates read this morning's chapter of the leader's thoughts. Then they marched silently into waiting buses.

At the airport, again silently in single file, they trooped out lined up in front of the term building. When all the buses empty, the 75 men marched the waiting lounge to be gre by the diplomats of coun maintaining relations with Chi

A half hour later the single line marched up the gaw way into the plane. The last board, Ambassador Kang Chis Mao, waved, smiled and in Engl said "Good-bye, journalists."

Two wide aisles.

مكتبة الأمل







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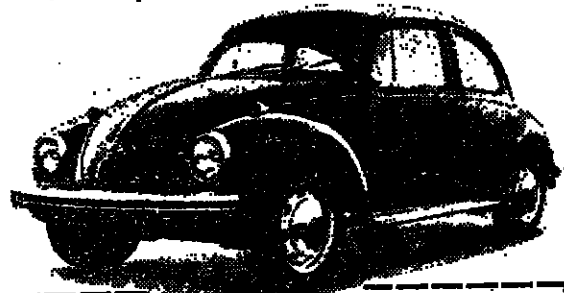
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## Nixon, Gen. Walker Among Targets

### Oswald Acted Out of Hatred For Foes of Cuba, Study Says

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT)—A new study of Lee Harvey Oswald, contends he shot President Kennedy because of the President's opposition to Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba and that Oswald had the same motive in his hatred of Richard M. Nixon, then a private citizen, and former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker.

The latest study, setting the alleged actions by Oswald against a context of the three men's anti-Castro statements, was published Thursday by Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., as a 622-page book "The Assassination of John F. Kennedy: The Reasons Why." The author, Albert H. Newman, was formerly managing editor of The Reporter magazine.

Mr. Newman criticizes the commission headed by former Chief Justice Earl Warren, which reported it "could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives," but he agrees with its conclusion, that Oswald alone killed President Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

Regarding Mr. Nixon, Mr. Newman discusses the testimony of Oswald's wife. She was quoted as saying that a few days before April 24, 1963, her husband had finished reading a morning paper in Dallas

and then told her he was going out and might use a pistol against Mr. Nixon.

The paper, Mr. Newman says, may have been the Dallas Morning News of April 21, which splashed a front-page headline: "Nixon Calls for Decision to Force Reds out of Cuba: Open U.S. Support for Rebels Urged."

Former Gen. Walker, Mr. Newman says, had returned to Dallas from a speaking tour two days before a shot was fired at him in his home—an action the Warren Commission attributed to Oswald.

Mr. Newman says that articles in the Dallas Times Herald and The Militant, a Trotskyite weekly to which Oswald subscribed, reported that Gen. Walker, during his tour, had "propagated that the U.S. take the 32d Airborne Division and liquidate the source that has descended on Cuba."

Mr. Newman's analysis contends that Oswald returned to his rooming house after the shooting of President Kennedy to pick up a revolver, and then started toward a bus leading to Gen. Walker's home for a second attempt against him. Oswald then killed Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit, who challenged him, the commission says.

Among Oswald possessions seized by the police was a Russian-made portable radio. Mr. Newman says he checked it in the National Archives and holds that it could pick up short-wave Havana broadcasts for 30 months before the assassination had been "unvaryingly and immediately hostile to President Kennedy."

One of his best performances was in "Bitter Rice." He worked often in French-Italian productions, including Clouzot's "The Wages of Fear."

During open-heart surgery, blood circulation is maintained by a machine that takes over the job of the heart and lungs. This heart-lung machine removes carbon dioxide from the blood, adds oxygen and pumps it through the body's vessels.

While blood pressure is continually monitored during the operation, the machine cannot pump the blood with too much force. If it does, it will damage the red blood cells.

Doctors can influence blood pressure by using drugs that thin the blood.

Psychiatric disorders following open-heart surgery have been noted in the past. But most psychiatrists have blamed them on the emotional stress of the operation.

But this study—done by Dr. Henry M. Tufo, now with the Army in Alexandria, Va., Dr. Adrian M. Ostfeld, now at the Yale University School of Medicine, and Dr. Richard Shekelle, a psychologist, and reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association—was the first to focus on brain damage and psychiatric disturbances.

A year ago, psychiatrists reported cases of severe mental illness following heart transplants. This was blamed on the stress of the operation and the drugs given to combat rejection of the new heart.

Only 20 percent of the patients under 40 years old had problems while 60 percent of those over 50 suffered brain injury.

In addition, patients from 40 to 49 years old who had poor blood

circulation before the operation showed three times the risk of brain damage of others in their age group.

Blood pressure during the operation was also a factor in future brain damage. The younger patients, though, could withstand longer periods of low blood pressure than older patients. In older patients, brain damage occurred at blood-pressure levels considered "safe," the doctors said.

Heart-Lung Machine

Flow of Oxygen

The doctors, who conducted their study at the University of Illinois College of Medicine and Presbyterian-St. Luke's hospital in Chicago, blamed the brain damage on the restricted flow of oxygen-carrying blood during the operation.

Brain cells deteriorate quickly if they are deprived of oxygen. In many of these cases the brain cells were partially alive and were able to return to normal after losing their ability to function for a time.

"The older the patient, the greater the risk of developing the cerebral (brain) damage," the doctors reported.

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Folco Lulli

## Folco Lulli Dies; Italian Actor Was A Resistance Hero

ROME, May 25 (AP)—Folco Lulli, who led Ethiopian and Italian rebels before becoming one of the best-known actors of Italian post-war movies, died from a blood clot here last night. He was 57.

The stocky, mustached Italian made his film debut at 34, playing the title role in "The Bandit" in 1946. He was just back from the Soviet Union, where he had fled after escaping from a fascist prison. They had captured him in a battle against a partisan squad that Mr. Lulli led in 1943 and 1944. In 1938 he had led a rebel group of Ethiopians against Italian colonial authorities.

One of his best performances was in "Bitter Rice." He worked often in French-Italian productions, including Clouzot's "The Wages of Fear."

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## Cyprus Jails 41 Suspects In Arms Theft

### Placed in Custody To Assist Inquiry

NICOSIA, Cyprus, May 25 (UPI).

Forty-one persons were jailed today to allow police to investigate a dawn attack Saturday on Limassol police headquarters.

Nicosia district court remanded 14 persons in custody for eight days and one for six days. Two were policemen.

The Nicosia prosecutor said the 15 were suspected of involvement in the attack during which large quantities of arms were stolen.

Another 26 persons were placed in custody at Limassol for eight days, including six police officers, a police sergeant and one sergeant and a lieutenant in the national guard.

Considerable Haul

The court decisions follow a raid in which some 70 armed and masked men took over the police headquarters at Limassol, tied up the policemen on duty and emptied the police armory.

No figures were given of the weapons seized but official sources described the haul as "considerable."

Police had told the courts that the 41 persons were suspected of involvement in the affair and that it would aid investigations to have them under custody.

Elections Still On

Meanwhile the leader of the House of Assembly, Glafkos Clerides, told newsmen today the incident and other threats of violence would not mean cancellation of the general election July 5.

There had been speculation that the government would call off the elections if there were a threat of real violence.

Earlier today, the banned National Front declared responsibility for the raid. Leftists distributed in Limassol, second biggest city in Cyprus and stronghold of the front, said: "We have nothing to do with this affair."

## E. German Aide Claims Success At Kassel Parley

BERLIN, May 25 (AP)—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer yesterday called last Thursday's second summit meeting between Chancellor Willy Brandt and East German Premier Willy Stoph a clear success for his country.

Mr. Winzer declared on East Berlin television that it was extraordinary meaningful that the chairman of the Ministerial Council of East Germany was received for the first time in West Germany by the chancellor.

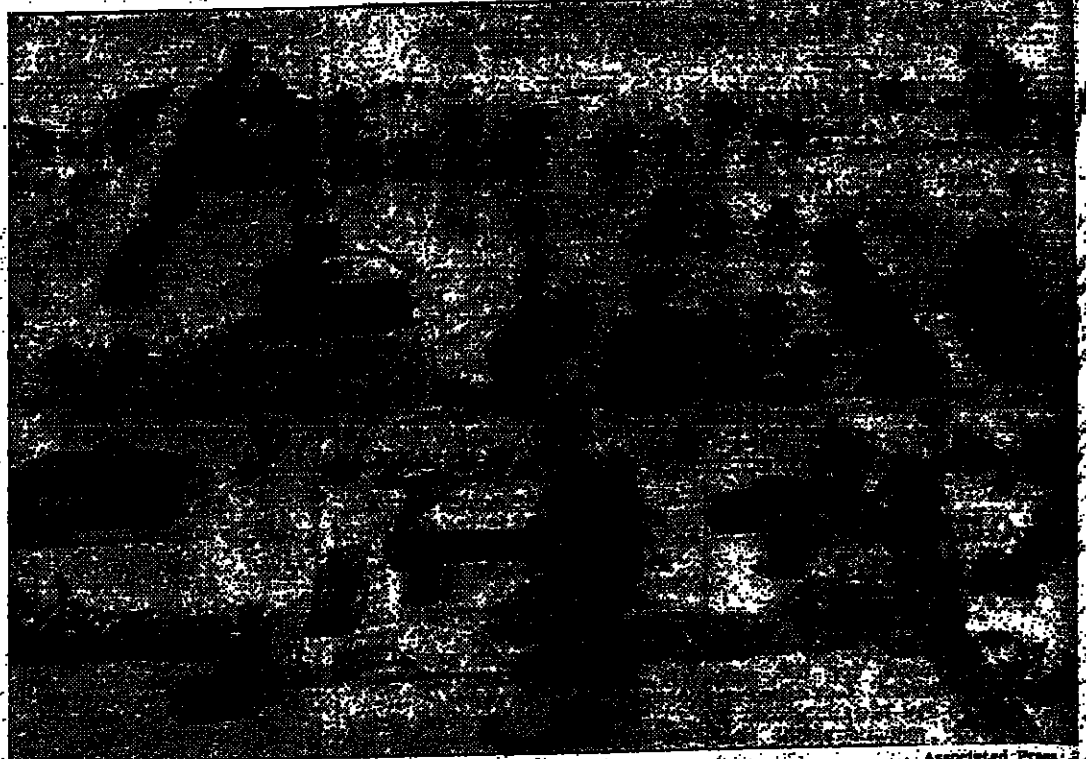
He asserted that the meeting at Kassel publicly demonstrated that West Germany and East Germany were two independent states of equal status.

At the core of East Germany's demands for improved relations with Bonn is full diplomatic recognition of the East Berlin regime.

Mr. Brandt has instead offered to sign a bilateral treaty for developing relations that falls just short of according East Germany full recognition.

## Long Delays at Orly

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters)—Thousands of passengers were delayed for up to two-and-a-half hours at Orly Airport here today by a work-to-rule slowdown by air traffic controllers.



Vadani village, one of 1,800 Romanian cities and townships covered by floods.

## Rome Police Limit Rallies Of Protesters

ROME, May 25 (UPI)—Assistant

hospital doctors began a three-day strike for higher wages today, and police took measures to keep a wave of political and labor unrest from interfering with a Rome meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council.

The authorities barred striking gasoline-station attendants from holding a rally tomorrow outside the Sports Palace, half a dozen blocks from the Mussolini-built Palace of Congresses, where the NATO Council is starting its session at about the same time.

Rallies against the NATO meeting itself were authorized, but at a safe distance from the site. Communist and other leftists planned a big rally at the Colosseum Wednesday, with Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo and North Vietnamese, Angolan and Palestinian guerrilla representatives among the speakers.

Left-wingers in Milan, where a dozen were injured and 82 detained in clashes between rival youth groups and police Saturday and yesterday, called two "separate" rallies.

The first, tomorrow, will be aimed against the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), and the second, on Wednesday, against the NATO Council.



## Under Franco's Economic Pressure

### Rock-of-Gibraltar Spirit Crumbling

By Loren Jenkins

GIBRALTAR, May 25 (WP)—The posters dotting British offices are urging vacationers to come to Gibraltar for a holiday in the sun. But the famed Rock's 25,000 inhabitants are daily becoming less

while the Rock of Gibraltar stands as solidly as ever at the southernmost tip of the Iberian Peninsula, its residents are showing dangerous signs of cracking under the strain of Spain's long siege of the British

the surface there remains a predictable official stiff-upper-lip which has thus far kept Gibraltarians through the cold Spanish economic

of their livelihood. "We are in fine shape," says Bob Peliz, Gibraltar's evergreen chief minister. "We have very successful in surviving the restrictions."

ately, however, the cohesive of the early days is crumbling. Gibraltarians begin questioning the future and jockeying among themselves. More voices are being raised or of some sort of accommodation with Spain.

have got to quit kidding," one businessman says, "careful not to be identified by lest she be boycotted by the militant zealots of resistance."

cost. "We can exist this way. But we can't develop and or enjoy life as we want, so long as we are in this bloody rock."

#### Early Unity

In Spain first clanged shut when iron gates of her border Gibraltar at La Linea de

reception in 1966, after two of traffic harassment, the it of any accommodation Spain was taboo.

ance was the order of the and it united almost all Gibraltarians. As Spain progressed the screws.

ring air traffic, shutting the from Gibraltar's last link of communication.

axing the colony's cheap labor force of 4,800 men, nally severing all telephone cable communications, the Gibraltarians stood resolutely, r, vowing to resist forever.

hope that this resistance would make relatively harmless, actually productive—is reflecting the travel posters which are manifestations of Gibraltar's

to turn the Rock into a ing, exotic and cheap holiday ing for British tourists. Ened here was a "poor man's e Cart," to use the minister

o's latest phrase. Ample h handouts (more than \$15 n since 1966) and Britain's \$50 allowance, which added an

ive for British tourists to to the Rock to save their r's precarious balance of nts were to "help make this

ty. The 30-year-old former University of Arizona student left the Soviet Union Saturday five days after his release from a prison camp 180 miles southeast of Moscow.

His release and departure were kept secret until now under an agreement between the U.S. Embassy and Soviet authorities. The fear is that released prisoners might make comments to Western newsmen that could jeopardize the release of other Americans still in Soviet jails.

With Mr. Generalao's release, only one American is still in Soviet custody, also on a narcotics conviction. He is Stephen Frederick Abney, 26, of Santa Barbara, Calif., under a three-year sentence for smuggling hashish into the Soviet Union.



Scottish regiment piper at closed Gibraltar border.

and restaurants with notoriously little real future so long as things remain as they are. And, though Spain has shelved the crisis since last fall's cabinet shuffle in favor of concentrating on entry into the Common Market, she has given every indication that she will not back down on the already imposed restrictions until Britain is ready to talk about Spain's claims to the Rock.

People are still afraid to talk openly about the situation, lest they suffer the physical consequences. A group of self-styled doves, when they spoke out in 1968, were openly threatened with bodily harm.

Reality Still Remote

Still the talk in pubs is all about accommodation. Almost everyone wants the border reopened, though so far nobody has come to grips with the full implications that to get this they will have to make some sort of concessions to the Spanish, such as giving Spain joint control and use of the Gibraltar airport.

"The only solution is getting the frontier opened," one of Gibraltar's leading "establishment" merchants said. "We must get some sort of arrangement but we don't even have a policy now. We are still talking integration with Britain when Britain has said that is impossible."

Most observers think that the only real future is an eventual, possibly post-Franco, annexation of the colony, which significantly and fervently sings "God save the Queen" with a Spanish accent, bespeaking the paradox of Gibraltar's confused culture.

"We don't dislike the Spaniards," Major Alfred Gache, the minister of information, said. "We just don't want to be Spaniards."

But that is just what the Rock's residents may have to be if they are to have any future beyond their now increasingly difficult confinement on the 2.5-square-mile colony.

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## Plan Reduces Breast Cancer Death Rate

### 62,000 Participate In Health Project

HOUSTON, May 25 (AP)—A screening program has helped reduce the rate of death from breast cancer among 62,000 women involved in the project, a New York research team reported today.

Half of the women in the project were offered the screening, while the other half received no special attention.

Preliminary findings of the study, which began in 1963, were reported at the tenth International Cancer Congress by Sam Shapiro, vice-president of a health plan involved in the study.

Among the women not offered the screening, 32 have died of breast cancer, he said. Deaths from breast cancer among the women offered the screening now total 31, he said, even though the program was hampered because one-third of the women of this group refused screening.

Screening techniques included a clinical examination of the breast by a physician and a method called mammography which uses low voltage X-rays to examine soft tissues in the breast.

The women studied were aged 40, 50 and 64, the high-frequency period for breast cancer, now the leading cause of death from cancer among women. Federal figures show that 20 to 25 women per 100,000 die of breast cancer each year.

After an initial screening, the women studied received three additional examinations at annual intervals.

Mr. Shapiro said 137 breast cancers were detected as a result of the screening. The value of the combination technique was demonstrated, he said, by a determination that 42 of the cancers would have been missed without mammography and 66 would have been missed without the clinical examination.

Of the 137 cancers detected, 70 percent had not spread. This greatly improved the women's chances for survival after surgery, Mr. Shapiro said.

Ninety percent of the breast cancers in women are discovered by the women themselves because they lump appears. By this time, the cancer has spread, Dr. Philip Strax, a co-author of the report, noted.

Even the cast of characters makes it stand out. On one side are the U.S. Navy, Air Force, Atomic Energy Commission and Justice Department. The opposition is Lord, Day and Lord, New York's oldest law firm and one which includes former Attorney General Herbert Brownell as a partner.

Lord, Day and Lord is representing Francisco Simo Orts, 43, who on Jan. 17, 1966, was traveling for shrimp five miles from the coastal town of Palomares in southeastern Spain. Mr. Orts heard a terrible sound, looked up and witnessed the collision of an Air Force jet tanker and a B-52 jet bomber.

Mr. Orts also witnessed, the lawsuit says, the "descent into the water of certain parachutes, one of which carried a hydrogen bomb."

"The plaintiff noted and mentally recorded," the suit goes on, "the location of the place where the Air Force said parachutes sank. Thereafter, the plaintiff made possible the salvage of a hydrogen bomb by locating the position thereof and assisting the defendant in salvage operations in said navigable waters."

The lawsuit is a claim for salvage fees under a pair of somewhat obscure maritime laws, the Public Vessels Act of 1926 and the Suits in Admiralty Act of 1920.

The plaintiff's efforts enabled the defendant to avert a serious compromise of its military secrets and security and removed a source

of diplomatic embarrassment," the suit claims. "They also considerably lessened the cost of an otherwise longer salvage operation and made possible the reclamation of a valuable and expensive secret military weapon. Finally, they assured the aversion of any possible marine catastrophe that might otherwise have occurred if the bomb were not located."

The search for the bomb took three months, making it one of the longest and most expensive U.S. Navy salvage operations. Before the bomb was recovered from an underwater canyon in 2,500 feet of water, it involved 32,791 man-days of efforts and cost \$10,254,409. The fisherman claims it was his effort alone that enabled a Navy submarine to locate the bomb when it did.

While the U.S. government concedes that Mr. Orts performed a service for it, it does not agree that it was invaluable. The government also claims it paid Mr. Orts for whatever help he gave in the salvage operation, according to a pre-arranged contract. Lord, Day and Lord says Mr. Orts was paid \$4,565.56, half of which was for damage done to his fishing boat and nets when the bomb tore a hole in the nets and pulled them away from the boat.

Both parties agree the case is unique. Louis Greco, the U.S. lawyer who will defend the case in New York, says, "This one is a first."

"The \$64 question is the value

of the bomb," says John O'Connell, the attorney who will press the case for Mr. Orts. "Nobody has ever litigated the value of a hydrogen bomb before this."

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ANOTHER FIRST—The first coin to bear the image of Gen. Charles de Gaulle is this 10,000-franc gold piece issued by Chad to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its independence from France; 4,000 numbered coins will be issued.

## Spanish H-Bomb Fisherman Is Suing U.S.

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP)—A Spanish fisherman has sued the United States for \$5 million in an action that promises to be one of the most talked-about civil cases in legal history.

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#### Seeks to Net \$2 Million

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Mr. Orts also witnessed, the lawsuit says, the "descent into the water of certain parachutes, one of which carried a hydrogen bomb."

#### Seeks to Net \$2 Million

## Spanish H-Bomb Fisherman Is Suing U.S.

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP)—A Spanish fisherman has sued the United States for \$5 million in an action that promises to be one of the most talked-about civil cases in legal history.

Even the cast of characters makes it stand out. On one side are the U.S. Navy, Air Force, Atomic Energy Commission and Justice Department. The opposition is Lord, Day and Lord, New York's oldest law firm and one which includes former Attorney General Herbert Brownell as a partner.

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Mr. Orts also witnessed, the lawsuit says, the "descent into the water of certain parachutes, one of which carried a hydrogen bomb."

"The plaintiff noted and mentally recorded," the suit goes on, "the location of the place where the Air Force said parachutes sank. Thereafter, the plaintiff made possible the salvage of a hydrogen bomb by locating the position thereof and assisting the defendant in salvage operations in said navigable waters."

The lawsuit is a claim for salvage fees under a pair of somewhat obscure maritime laws, the Public Vessels Act of 1926 and the Suits in Admiralty Act of 1920.

The plaintiff's efforts enabled the defendant to avert a serious compromise of its military secrets and security and removed a source

of diplomatic embarrassment," the suit claims. "They also considerably lessened the cost of an otherwise longer salvage operation and made possible the reclamation of a valuable and expensive secret military weapon. Finally, they assured the aversion of any possible marine catastrophe that might otherwise have occurred if the bomb were not located."

The search for the bomb took three months, making it one of the longest and most expensive U.S. Navy salvage operations. Before the bomb was recovered from an underwater canyon in 2,500 feet of water, it involved 32,791 man-days of efforts and cost \$10,254,409. The fisherman claims it was his effort alone that enabled a Navy submarine to locate the bomb when it did.

While the U.S. government concedes that Mr. Orts performed a service for it, it does not agree that it was invaluable. The government also claims it paid Mr. Orts for whatever help he gave in the salvage operation, according to a pre-arranged contract. Lord, Day and Lord says Mr. Orts was paid \$4,565.56, half of which was for damage done to his fishing boat and nets when the bomb tore a hole in the nets and pulled them away from the boat.

Both parties agree the case is unique. Louis Greco, the U.S. lawyer who will defend the case in New York, says, "This one is a first."

"The \$64 question is the value

of the bomb," says John O'Connell, the attorney who will press the case for Mr. Orts. "Nobody has ever litigated the value of a hydrogen bomb before this."

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## Dim Prospect for Controls

Mayor Lindsay, who is acutely aware, in New York City, of the ravages of inflation, has called for wage and price controls with the force of law. The Nixon administration, which has even eschewed "guidelines" to influence wage and price rises, is resolutely against such an attempt. And political, if not economic, wisdom, is on the side of Washington.

Officials there point out that price levels fixed by law cause black markets, and that the public would resent such a development. In a congressional election year, neither the House nor the Senate would be likely to tempt fate with such a proposition.

Even more stubborn would be the reaction of organized labor. The unions always have a double argument: They must keep their membership abreast of increases in the cost of living—and they want a larger share of the pie. The fact that wage increases push up the price floor and, in a period of diminishing economic activity, make the whole pie precarious, can always be countered by the argument that the particular dispute in question constitutes a special case. Every case, in fact, becomes special. And the unions have both the strike weapon and the vote.

The sum of it is that inflation may be potentially disastrous, but deflation is politically unpopular, and it is easier, from the standpoint of the government, to attempt more subtle, if less effective, means of curb-

ing the inflationary spiral than by putting its name to either guidelines or control, directly identifiable by the rank and file of the electorate. A declared war or a concrete national emergency might justify such steps; the kind of diffused malaise from which the American economy suffers probably would not.

Moreover, the administration refuses—and with some justice—to consider the stock market as an absolute barometer of economic pressures. The market generates its own pressures, in many cases, and does not necessarily, for the short haul, reflect the faith of the investing community in the equities of American business.

Nevertheless, while Washington remains optimistic, the immediate prospects for the economy are a period, more or less prolonged, of doubt and uncertainty. An end to the Vietnamese war might resolve most of these doubts. But international affairs are still in flux, and the question of national priorities—the cities, the environment, education and transportation—pose many problems for both the government and industry. Moreover, the effects of inflation—assuming this can be brought within more manageable parameters—are likely to haunt the United States for some time to come. That the essential structure is sound is without doubt. The difficulty will be to adapt this structure to new problems and opportunities which have emerged during the past strenuous decade.

## Inflation and Foreign Trade

Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy recently told a group of American and foreign bankers, "I must emphasize that, under the pressure of rising imports, our current policy of free trade is being challenged more strongly than at any time in memory by business and labor groups directly affected by a weakened competitive position. These groups are gaining considerable political support."

Unfortunately, protectionism, far from being a solution to U.S. trade problems, will worsen them. For protectionism aggravates the basic cause of those problems, which is inflation. It does this in several ways:

By restricting supply and thus raising prices to U.S. consumers and producers;

By permitting U.S. industries, especially oligopolies free from significant domestic-price competition, to boost prices without fear of losing their home market;

By perpetuating inefficiency and low productivity in U.S. industries.

One example of the way this works can be found in the United States oil industry. The report of the President's task force on oil import control showed that quotas against foreign oil imports are currently costing American consumers over \$5 billion a year, and the cost is rising year by year.

Less well-known than the direct costs of all quotas are the inefficiencies and high prices resulting from domestic restrictions on oil production. Hendrik Routhakker, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, points out that in Texas oil production is now being reduced by 36.5

percent through prorationing below what could be produced economically. The American petroleum industry, after boosting its domestic prices by restriction of output, then fights for quotas to keep out foreign oil and to protect itself against foreign price competition.

The oil case may be extreme but it is not unique. If Congress yields to the pressures of the textile and shoe industries for quotas, which are contained in the Mills bill on foreign trade, there will be a wave of similar demands for quotas from other industries.

Congress should reject quotas and higher tariffs, which are bound to provoke retaliation from abroad, damage U.S. exports, and probably disrupt international trade for years to come. Protectionism may also inflict serious political damage on the relations among the United States, Japan and Europe.

The basic way to help United States trade and strengthen the domestic economy is to bring inflation under control.

Trade liberalization, which the administration's trade bill of 1969 would safeguard, will serve this purpose, where the Mills bill will negate it. President Nixon could also demonstrate his determination to stop inflation by implementing the Shultz Report on oil import quotas and by attacking other forms of cartel-like behavior, such as copper pricing and rationing. Such a demonstration of political courage would prove that the administration means business on both the trade and inflation fronts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### School Bus Ambush

It has long been the objective of the most desperate of Palestinian organizations to goad the Israelis into violent reprisals on all fronts and the occupation of yet more Arab land, in the hope that the world will then at last come to their aid and do what they are incapable of doing themselves: destroy Israel and establish a Palestinian state in which the Arabs would be a large majority. The argument is false as well as foolish.

False because in the first phase the cost would be borne by the civilian population of the Arab states, and the Palestinians have no right to assume the destinies of sovereign states; and foolish because the world would not intervene to save the Arabs from their folly in 1970 any more than they did in 1967. Israel would make a desolator, and call it peace.

There are hawks aplenty in Israel who have long advocated a war to end wars, and the murder of the children and adults in the Israeli school bus by Arab guerrillas will greatly strengthen their position.

—From The Times (London).

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It is ironic that the school bus attacked by Arab guerrillas should have been painted bright yellow. For yellow is the color associated with cowardice; it applies totally to the stomach-turning bombast with which the general command of the Popular Front

for the Liberation of Palestine leaped in to claim responsibility for the attack. . . .

There is now a danger that the Israelis, after last week's armored incursion into South Lebanon, will be tempted by the Bar Am tragedy to adopt even more dangerous punitive measures, or to try to settle the Lebanese border guerrilla problems once and for all. If they succumb to that temptation, a new, full-scale war in the Middle East could be closer at hand.

—From the Guardian (London).

### Success in Cambodia

Considering that the present access of gloom in America was started mainly by President Nixon's intervention in Cambodia, it is surprising that the remarkable and continued success of the campaign has not done more to restore morale. North Vietnam's buildup inside Cambodia—which was intended to play a major part in turning America's withdrawal into a bloody rout—has been smashed.

Gen. Lon Nol's Cambodian government and army, which a fortnight ago seemed doomed, are now more than holding their own. The American part in the operations has been expertly and courageously carried out. But the outstanding aspect, especially in the long run, has been the competence and self-confidence shown by the South Vietnamese forces.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 26, 1895

LONDON—To many people the greatest surprise in the Oscar Wilde case, which has throughout been a case of surprises, was the ending thereof. After a day of personal bickering between two of the most prominent members of the English Bar, and after an absence of the jury so prolonged that the general feeling in court was that a disagreement was certain, the jury returned to give a verdict of guilty, and immediately after one of the most brilliant men of English letters was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labor.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 26, 1924

NEW YORK—Governor Smith has signed the Beer and Boxing Bills. The first legalizes the sale of 2.75 percent beer, but provides that it cannot be drunk where it is sold, except in restaurants in first and second-class cities and then only with meals. The bill defines restaurants as places accommodating at least 40 guests and having at least 800 feet of floor space. The other bill legalizes fight decisions, and limits the length of bouts to 15 rounds. Fighters, managers, trainers, and referees must now be licensed.



'Son... Dad...'

## When Nothing Is Beyond Belief

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—An American professor now teaching at Oxford has just made a brief visit to his old campus in the United States. He came back here with a new insight into the psychological gulf between so many American students and their elders.

In thinking about public issues, he says, most people instinctively keep their minds within certain limits. They do not waste time exploring or arguing about fanciful possibilities. There are unspoken limits of the credible.

For example, a man reads in his newspaper that a Black Panther has been killed and another Panther charged with the murder. The accused says the case is a frame-up. The ordinary man may have some doubts about official treatment of the Panthers, but his mind rejects the idea that American policemen would themselves deliberately kill someone in order to frame a murder case against another man. That is conspiracy-theory stuff, beyond belief.

But to the students it is not incredible. They do not have the assumptions of impartial law. They have come to feel, the professor says, that nothing can be excluded any more in examining the reasons for what goes on in American public life. No hypocrisy, no violence is beyond the system.

The students may be thinking about such an event as the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1968. Millions of Americans actually saw, on their television screens, armed men clubbing down unarmed young demonstrators and

threatening middle-aged women with shotguns; an inquiry termed it a police riot. Yet the Chicago authorities praised the police, and the polls showed public opinion in support of that attitude.

The thesis that students therefore have a different way of looking at public events is supported by another person who recently visited Harvard College on a trip from London. He spoke with three students, moderates in the college spectrum: one the son of a Boston doctor, the second a black from the South, the third an Episcopal minister's son.

The students spoke of the events in Harvard Square a few weeks ago, the mass demonstration that ended in violence and the burning of a bank. The violence, they said, was led by students who were working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"They did not say that argumentatively," the London visitor recalls. "They seemed to assume that I could not or would not believe it. But for them it was a fact: 'They knew.'"

When one group ceases to accept as a premise the good faith of the authorities—when indeed it instinctively suspects bad faith—is it any wonder that rational discourse becomes difficult?

This difference in premises was understood by President Brewster of Yale when he questioned the ability of a Black Panther to get a fair trial in the United States. The statement was much criticized outside New Haven. But there the students knew that he understood their doubts, and that knowledge helped to carry Yale through a most difficult time.

But not even Kingman Brewster and others like him will be able to preserve American universities if students more and more doubt the decency and truthfulness of public officials.

Nor are students the only group that now finds itself without essential limits on this belief. There are the blacks, whose reasons for total skepticism hardly need to be stated.

The danger to society of letting large numbers of people develop that state of mind is so obvious that one has to ask: Don't the police and the National Guard commanders and the government and the national politicians care?

A War

Some do understand, and are trying. But others act as if they were fighting a war—one with disaffected Americans as the enemy. In war anything is fair, so it is all right for policemen who regard the blacks as outside the constituency to brutalize them and lie about it. And students are the enemy, so it is all right for the Vice-President of the United States to provoke, and exhortate them.

The trouble is that doubts cannot be confined to hated classes; they spread. And so the rest of us may begin to let our thoughts go beyond the ordinary limits.

Conspiracy theory used to be ungenial to most Americans. We thought events had less dramatic origins—fallible men, chance, imperfect mechanisms. When someone said that the CIA plotted coups, we dismissed the idea. Are we quite so sure now?

## In Defense of the Pentagon

By Thomas S. Power

NEW YORK.—There seems to be quite a difference of opinion about the proper size and role of the military. It varies from doing away with it entirely to dramatically increasing its size and influence. As in most things the answer lies somewhere between the two extremes. The extremes are vitally interested in our military posture but for different reasons.

We can solve all of the problems facing us today, i.e., inflation, pollution, poverty, racial unrest, the war in Vietnam, drug addiction, law and order, etc., and still lose everything if we fail to prevent nuclear war or nuclear blackmail.

Every citizen in this country should ask himself the following two questions: First, do you think both the Soviet Union and Communist China have abandoned their stated goal of world domination and destruction of the capitalist system? Second, can you guarantee that they or some other "ism" will not sometime in the future resume such a goal?

If either answer is negative then you should become more knowledgeable about the primary mission of our military forces, which is "the prevention of war" or, better stated, "nuclear deterrence."

Two Principles

First, let me state that I strongly believe in the two basic principles that a democracy can not exist without, namely, freedom of the press and civilian control of the military. Despite all the hue and cry about Vice-President Agnew's recent criticism of the press and the scare outcry about the unholy alliance of the military-industrial complex, let me assure you that there is not a single major country that enjoys a more favorable position in this regard than the United States.

Let us look at the Pentagon. At the top is a large group of civilians

appointed by the President and the secretary of defense. These men are in complete charge of all military operations. They exercise this authority through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, consisting of the ranking officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. The Joint Chiefs act as a staff for the secretary of defense. He is the final authority in the Pentagon and, in turn, answerable to the President.

I do not think it is widely understood that there is not a single military man in this country who has any authority to do anything given to him by law by the people of this country. This authority is held entirely by civilians and is only delegated to the military at their discretion and subject to their veto. Keep this in mind when inclined to raise a fuss about too much military influence.

I assume that we will not become involved in future Vietnam in the same manner as our involvement in South Vietnam. I agree with our involvement, but not its execution. Wars should be avoided if at all possible without loss of honor or sovereignty. But if the top civilian authority decides to resort to the use of military force, then go in with

the goal of winning as soon as possible at the least cost to us in men and matériel. You cannot separate political from military.

To stop Communist aggression we have made defense treaties with a number of nations. We are pledged to come to their aid. To live up to these obligations requires a military posture able to handle the different levels of combat. Our present foreign policy as stated by President Nixon at Guam will, in the future, consist primarily of furnishing aid through military advisers and hardware rather than large ground forces in the so-called limited wars. While this policy is sound it does not take care of the major problem I referred to when I spoke of nuclear deterrence.

The strength of our nuclear strategic forces is the factor I had in mind. We must keep all potential aggressors convinced that if they resort to the use of nuclear weapons they will be defeated. The deterrent equation is not a static situation. It is influenced not only by what we do but more importantly by what potential aggressors do. For example, by passing to the Soviet Union and Red China the prerogative of striking first, we more than double their relative nuclear strength. Historically, aggressors strike first.

There is a tendency today to think that a nuclear disarmament pact with the Soviet Union will solve the problem of nuclear war. I disagree. This is wishful thinking. Our collective answer to the two questions I asked could be the most important decision we ever make.

Gen. Power, U.S.A.F. (ret.), was Commander in Chief of the Strategic Air Command. In 1945 he led the first large-scale fire bomb raid on Tokyo.

## Letters

### False Prophets

The escalation of the anti-war movement, inflamed by the liberal press, is more frightening than the escalation of war itself. For behind all the hysteria, shrillness and violence, we find the very same New Dealers, Fair Dealers and New Frontiersmen who, some 30 or 40 years ago, laid the groundwork for what is happening to the United States today, despite the warning voices "crying in the wilderness," and are now bolting the hell for its demise.

It's time we put things in perspective. These false prophets promised us the millennium if only we ignored, or emasculated the Constitution; grossly expanded the powers of the Executive; downgraded capitalism; redistributed the wealth by taxing and taxing, spending and spending; created perpetual budget deficits; ditched classical economics for Keynes; legislated the decrepit labor unions into a powerful monopoly; coddled criminals; promoted the development of Soviet Russia; "dropped the bomb" on Japan; kept the Hitler-Alger-Hiss out of jail; sold China out to the "agrarian reformers"; and, finally, if we abandoned isolationism for internationalism and became the policemen and saviors of the entire world.

Yet even though all of these prescriptions were carried out religiously (most of course keeping Hiss out of jail), we are now told that the millennium is not coming but a "revolution" (James Reston); "chaos" (Clifford Clark); the "greatest American crisis" (Earl Warren); and "disintegration" (John W. Gardner). In other words, Franklin Roosevelt's chickens have finally come home to roost.

But who is to be the scapegoat for a pernicious philosophy that has produced more evils than it set out to cure? None other than President Nixon, of course, who, as a young congressman, committed the unpardonable sin in the eyes of our high-minded liberals by getting Alger Hiss behind prison bars.

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY,  
Beaumont-sur-Mer, France.

### Whose Order?

Mr. Gardner Smith (Letter, 18), tells us that to maintain order is of paramount importance for government.

I should like to ask him: Whose concept of law and order? I should like to ask him: What of justice and freedom? I should like to ask him: What kind of government with what objectives?

F. A. E. SPITZER,  
St. Germain-en-Laye, France.

### Support for Nixon

Support for President Nixon's Cambodia policy, as a means of saving the lives of American fighting men, should be the patriotic duty of every loyal American.

Amendments in Congress such as the Cooper-Church amendment, which would block funds to support American troops in Southeast Asia, amount to the abandonment of our forces—our sons and daughters—

## Reds Revive 'Victory' Theory

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS.—Crazy as it may seem in Washington, the American actions in Cambodia have stirred wild elation on the other side. Paris representatives of the insurgent movements in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are suddenly taking up the Chinese theory of winning a "total victory" over the United States.

A few leaders in North Vietnam, backed by Russia, continue to push for the revolutionary strategy. But in the heady atmosphere engendered by the Cambodian foray, they are having hard going.

The Chinese theory of "total victory" over the United States is old stuff. The basic idea is that American forces can be lured into extended ground combat on the Asian mainland. The forces will spread themselves thin, holding onto occupied cities. Eventually, as Mao Tse-tung's designated successor, Marshal Lin Biao, put it, "the country will overcome the cities."

The transmutation of that idea to the guerrilla movements operating in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia took place at the Indo-Chinese Peoples' Conference of April 24 and 25. The meeting was held in China a couple of hundred miles southwest of Canton. It brought together the chief Indo-Chinese insurgent leaders—Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho for the Revolutionary Front in North Vietnam; Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the recently deposed ruler in Phnom Penh, for Cambodia, and Prince Souphanouvong for the Pathet Lao.

Premier Chou En-lai of China came to the meeting for the final banquet. But the Chinese have made almost no use of the in their propaganda. Feking not want to seem to be influencing the Indo-Chinese insurgents are, all by themselves, pushing Chinese thesis.

'A Mortal Danger'

For example, Prince Sihanouk in his speech to the conference stressed the line of never coming to terms with the United States. He said that "negotiations, negotiations, conferences and even treaties neutrality represent a mortal danger"; only "armed struggle could annihilate this danger."

Chou En-lai, Sihanouk's representative here in Paris and a league at the conference, pushed further in pushing "the Chinese line."

If the United States wants to clean out the Viet Cong sanctuaries," he said the other day, "they will find these sanctuaries everywhere—even as far away as Feking." And when I asked whether the Cambodian guerrillas planned to release Phnom Penh for Prince Sihanouk, he replied: "Why, so you Americans can use us?"

Though the Viet Cong, or Provisional Government of South Vietnam, are supposed in Washington to be the puppet puppets of Hanoi, their representatives are also winning the Chinese theme. The old day, Nguyen Van Thieu, the No. 2 in their delegation to the peace talks here, observed: "I couldn't win fighting in South Vietnam. What makes you think you can win by spreading your own war? a much wider area. That just opens up holes for us behind your lines."

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## Martha Mitchell— A Heroine to Some

By Myra MacPherson

WASHINGTON (WP).—She walks tilted slightly forward because of the shoes—high, pencil-thin spikes, "pearlized" leather, open-toed, sling-backed.

They have been called her trademark and derided by some who say it is a vintage style. But Martha Mitchell pays no mind.

"That's just too bad," she says. "Who sets the styles? I'm not going to change my wardrobe."

Mrs. Mitchell—the 51-year-old former small-town Arkansas girl turned wife of a cabinet officer—wishes like someone accustomed to compliments for her slim legs and tiny feet. Her legs are still slim, but two recent diets have failed to conquer waistline bulges. Her clothes, expensive and reminiscent of Miami Beach, come from a New York shop called, fittingly, "Martha's."

The Apartment  
The attorney general's wife is in her Watergate East apartment and she considers it a perfect setting for her. "It's me," she says.

For example, the living room and hall: Wedgewood blue—and crowded, with a blue satin sofa, an organ, a grand piano, elaborately scrolled French chairs, French lamps and, frilly lamp shades, marble coffee tables, armchairs, loaded with bric-a-brac—one with a red-skirted doll; another with plates and cups and figurines. There are both plastic and real plants.

She sits down, nursing a Coke in a glass decorated with the map of Texas. "There's only one place you can get these glasses—and that's Newman-Marcus."

Mrs. Mitchell lights cigarettes and mashes them out just as quickly. Although she left Arkansas years ago, her drawl is complete with Southern belle phrases such as "wall, bless your heart" and "little ole me." Her smile is chipmunk bright, with the creases meeting the dimples, alternating frequently with an expressionless stare.

Washington  
The woman who once said she did not like Washington now says: "It's gotten to be fun. We've got a good fight going."

Who is she fighting and why? She stares when asked to explain: "Stay, people: who keep on my husband, harp on us all the time, and fight us." What does she think of the U.S. move into Cambodia? "It's 100 percent wonderful."

Mrs. Mitchell is a lightning rod for the polarization in this country. To many she is a brazen, bombastic woman whose outspokenness is offensive. For many others, she is a heroine who justifiably attacks a liberal permissiveness they believe has brought chaos to the land.

Her friends view her as a good, honest, forthright American. Her enemies view her as a narrow-minded woman who does not seem to comprehend the implications of her rhetoric.

Vice-President Spiro Agnew is a kindred soul, according to Mrs. Mitchell. "He's a doll and an angel. He helps, like me, to keep a little laughter going."

Out of Context  
Of the President's remarks about campus "bums," she says: "Everybody took his wording out of context, the way they did mine. Just because the President mentioned the word 'bum,' everybody grabbed it and everybody became a bum."

Her eyes glint with pride as she says that the President told her, "Give 'em hell, Martha," as she went through a White House receiving line. "I have a wonderful concept of the President. He'll kill me when I say it, but it's almost a fatherly love. That's how I think of him."

The interview turns to her most recent controversy, prompted by her phone call to the Arkansas Gazette at 2 a.m. asking the paper to "crucify" Sen. J. William Fulbright for voting against the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell.

She stiffens and says, "Do you see any reason why I pay my bills? I've got no right to pick up my private telephone and call anyone I want? And 'crucify' is just an idiomatic saying—like someone saying, 'Oh, I could kill you.'"

She throws a match book cover on the coffee table. If the liberal press would "just shut up, we might get something done. They're the ones stirring up the people," she says.

"Write what they want on internal problems, but when it

comes to war and our boys being killed... if they would just try to make everyone realize we can stick together for a common purpose. On any other concept, let 'em blow."

Cambodia

She says anyone who is against the Cambodia involvement does not know the facts. "I can assure you, the military moves the President has made are not printable—and it disturbs me that on something as serious as this Asian thing, people come out with opinions when they don't know the facts."

She is asked if she has a certain pride that her husband is regarded the closest man to the President. "He's not and I happen to know the truth. Many others are as close."

She then attempts to clear up her views on Communism, revolutionaries and like dangers to the nation. "I do have very strong feelings about Communism. Anytime we discuss anything about Communism, all of a sudden it takes on the old theory—that McCarthy business. But it's been said time and time again what these rabble rousers get up and talk about—they tell you they want to overthrow the country. That's what I meant when I said liberal Communists and I still mean it. There's a difference in Communism—one is Marx and one is Lenin and I don't know which is which, but one is to overthrow by violence; the other is by peaceful means."

"But it's the revolutionaries that's working me, as a matter of fact, a lot of your children are being taken in by them. I don't think the war in Vietnam has anything to do with it. If there were not a war in Vietnam it'd be on another subject. They've got to find something to yell about."

The Opposition  
Punching out her cigarette, she tendered her solution for revolutionaries. "Ship 'em to Russia, or Cuba. Preferably to Russia. Cuba's too close. Now be sure you make the difference between revolutionaries and Communism." The only group she named outright as "revolutionaries" were the Black Panthers.

She says Mr. Nixon, Mr. Agnew, and her husband are being vilified. "It's pitiful. The opposition is trying to get my husband out of Washington."

Why?  
"He stands for law and order, number one. No community can exist without law and order. She is asked for a definition of law and order.

"Sounds set down as our principle."

Principle of what?

"Of law and order."

She is asked whether she thought her husband's version of law and order could be construed as repressive.

"Oh, heck no. Are you kidding? In order to get law and order," Mrs. Mitchell pauses.

"Well, people want to use the word 'repression.' It's got to be



Mrs. Mitchell in her Washington apartment.

repression, because there's just too much permissiveness." She says permissiveness has caused the drug problem, the campus riots.

Her Childhood  
Her thoughts turned to her childhood in the South. "I can't get over saying 'colored.' I said it all my life. All the Negroes seem to resent it and I don't know why."

Asked if she ever sensed discrimination or injustice toward blacks, she said: "During a certain phase of my life, I was brought up by my nurse. Her children and I played together. They lived on our place and I felt close to them."

But, she is asked, hasn't she observed segregation and discrimination elsewhere?

"It's not just the blacks. Let's face it. There's many groups that had to come up."

When her 9-year-old daughter comes in, Mrs. Mitchell says, "Hello, baby doll." There are hugs and kisses, and more talk of the South.

"There is no Southern strategy except Martha has her strategy. I'm all for the South. We're the banners. I think the South has been imposed on too long."

Would she wave the Confederate flag? "Always."

Mrs. Mitchell's father was a cotton broker and her mother a speech teacher in Pine Bluff, Ark. "When I was growing up down South the only thing for a Southern lady to do was to teach. That's about the size of it. When I was growing up, all the girls got married."

World War II played havoc with her social life, she says. "I wouldn't have married, who I did the first time (Clyde Jennings, then a serviceman, now a traveling salesman) if it hadn't been for the war." She seems reluctant to talk of Jay, her first son by that marriage. She says abruptly, "He's at Camp Lejeune."

It is as late as first sight when she met John Mitchell through mutual friends in New York in

the 1950s, when both were separated. "I'd been separated a long time. I was very much down on men." But John's "glorious personality" changed that.

Mrs. Mitchell agrees that the country is not in the best shape and says she understands why youth gets upset about it. She feels that one way campus dissent can be reduced is for government officials to engage in dialogue with administration and campus leaders "who side with the kids."

"We need a common monologue with the people running the schools."

As for her outspoken opinions, she says: "Do you know the students like it? So much of my mail is from them and they say they may not agree with me but 'You speak your mind.'"

She says her husband would never stop her from speaking out—"not if I wanted to."

Asked whether it was true that she told Illinois Republican Sen. Charles Percy that he was the "type of liberal who was selling the United States down the river to the Communists?" Mrs. Mitchell says: "I have fun kidding Charlie. So many people don't know when I'm kidding or not."

The Mitchell social schedule is packed. The nights they eat at home alone together are rare. "It's tenfold what a doctor's life is like." On the few nights they are home, Mrs. Mitchell says she goes to bed at 9 p.m. She says she reads a lot, but is vague about titles.

As for women's lib groups: "I just can't comment on them. I just wonder how they have any respect for themselves."

Mrs. Mitchell does believe, however, that women have been discriminated against. "I'm a perfect example of a woman discriminated against. If I were a man and say what I say, nobody in the world would pay one iota of attention to me."

## Dining Out

### A Haven for Sportsmen

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, May 25.—The Auberge des Pyrénées-Cévennes is now better known to its clients as Chez Philippe since Philippe Serboures took it over five years ago. An ex-rugby and soccer player, he claims that today Beaujolais is his main diversion. Understandable—his own is excellent.

Plenty of sportsmen stoke up in his restaurant and the enormous portions reflect their presence. At any meal a good scattering of rugby players, racing drivers and the like are talking in jargon among themselves or with Mr. Serboures at the bar.

Sausages from the Ardèche, the Cévennes and the Tarn garnish the ceiling—rustic but no beams—and furnish an outstanding opening dish. Whole pigs, ham and all, go into them, not just the less desirable cuts. They are dry and melt in the mouth without sweetness.

Another copious specialty of the house is cassoulet toulousain, made with small white beans, goose grease, potted goose, pork spare ribs and Toulouse sausage. In the same line potted goose is also served by itself. These dishes may seem heavier than they are, for goose grease is eminently digestible.

Spanish Side

The Spanish side of the Pyrénées accounts for the *paelia valenciana*, a rice dish colored and flavored with saffron and serving as a base for shellfish, pork and chicken, or, in its fancier version, lobster.

Lobster also comes on in a variant of a *trempe-cuite* in which the sauce is deglazed with port. This gives it a sweeter, smoother character.

Among the other southwestern dishes is *fete gras* prepared fresh by the restaurant from fat duck's liver rather than goose liver. Less well known, duck's liver is every bit as rich and mellow and it has more taste.

*Pintadeau* (young guinea fowl) and farm-bred *caillots* (quail) are served with an unusual type of mountain mushroom called *griset*, which looks like a *cèpe* but which, instead of being soft and fat, is crunchy and slightly bitter. Eaten alone, *gristes* are less than noble, but they make a striking accompaniment to lighter game birds.

Beaujolais is not the only good wine available. The 1968 Pouilly-Fumé is pleasant, and there is also a Sauvignon (the same grape that produces Pouilly-Fumé) from Neuville in the Poitou. This is an up and coming wine region about to enter the VQPS (superior quality) class of wines.

Auberge des Pyrénées-Cévennes (Chez Philippe), 108 Rue de la Folle-Métrieux, Paris-11. Telephone: 023-33-78. English spoken. Closed Sundays. About 55 francs (\$8.35), wine and service included.

"Beauty is the virtue of the body, as virtue is the beauty of the soul."

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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## Movies in New York

NEW YORK, May 25.—Four of five new movies in New York got poor reviews in The New York Times:

"Getting Straight," starring Elliott Gould and Candice Bergen, produced and directed by Richard Rush, pivots on student unrest and rebellion on the contemporary campus scene, and "succumbs to the cliché and structural to the very conventions it deplors," according to Howard Thompson, who reviewed the film for The Times.

"The Girl Who Couldn't Say No," an Italian-made romantic comedy directed by Franco Brusati and starring Virna Lisi and George Segal, was reviewed by H. W. Miller, who said the film "never makes an impressive point of either the humor or the bittersweet tragedy of an acutely disjointed affair."

"My Lover, My Son," a story of mother-son incest, starring Romy Schneider and Donald Houston, is set in England and directed by John Newland. Critic Roger Greenspan wrote "Never was mother love such a losing proposition."

"Earth Entrenched," made in

1967 by Brazilian director Glauber Rocha shortly before "Antonio das Mortes," convinced Roger Greenspan that he dislikes "Rocha's work for its own sake, and not for the unfamiliarity of its locale and people or for the ritual obsessiveness of its themes." The plot concerns the radicalization of a young poet, played by Jardel Filho.

"The Ballad of Cable Hogue," by Sam Peckinpah ("Ride the High Country," and "Major Dundee"), was praised by the same reviewer. "Peckinpah's gentlest, boldest, and perhaps most likable film to date... also thematically his most ambitious." There was nobody in the cast not to praise, Greenspan said, Jason Robards stars with Stella Stevens.

"Macheth" in Paris  
The Open Space Theater of London will perform "Macheth," in the free adaptation by Charles Marowitz, from May 27 to June 2 at the Théâtre de la Cité Internationale in Paris. It is also scheduled to be performed later in Zagreb and Rome.

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## Nixon Seeks \$8 Billion Like in Debt

Crage of Critical Moment Is Set Off

(Continued from Page 1)  
d before the Blatnik panel is sponsoring legislation to the President's economic to set wage-price increases and to instruct the chief of the national interest here price or wage boosts the guidelines.

Reuss called for "an immediate three-month freeze on wage price increases in order to government time to draft legislation."

said "the administration's simply are not working," d for Congress "to assert ship to protect the people of unity" from economic dis-

**Election Risk**  
it was the Democratic lead that unworked the biggest al barrage of the day. With multiplying a growing deep throughout the nation for onomy, the issue of inflation-recession is one that threat- Republican party's hopes use in this November's con- elections.

ident Nixon has already said it-inflation fight was second ility only to the Vietnam

ay, Senate and House Demo- leaders, declaring the na- economy "has reached the stage," urged Mr. Nixon to national conference on in- and unemployment.

te Majority Leader Mike eld, D. Okla., joined with g House Speaker John W. rmacck D. Mass., and Rep. in accusing President Nixon allowing "archaic economic s... a doctrine which not permits but apparently pro- simultaneous inflation and ion."

. Mansfield charged there had a severe loss of public com- in the economy and the market dive "portends... things left to come."

re against this darkening- re that Secretary Kennedy Mr. Mayo journeyed today ol Hill for the cheerless ask- ing an \$18 billion increase- verment borrowing authority, tatute, the debt limit drops to ermanent level of \$365 billion s Congress authorizes a boost.

s administration spokesmen d smaller corporate profits shrinking government tax re- for the need to borrow more y to meet federal obligations. s and Means Committee nan Wilbur Mills, D. Ark., red that the Treasury had stimated corporate profits for ear, and asked whether Sec- Kennedy's present economis- tions were not still too op-

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## Economic Analysis

### Burns: Minimizing the Policy Split

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—Arthur P. Burns has let it be known that he is disturbed by connotations of a "clash" between himself and the Nixon administration on the issue of some kind of voluntary wage and price restraint. The Federal Reserve Board chairman, according to associates, does believe that an effort at voluntary restraint is worth trying and does concede that the President is not yet in agreement. But he regards this as far short of a split and feels that the administration may yet do something modest in the way of appeal for voluntary restraint.

Mr. Burns has also made known through associates some of his ideas on what an "income policy," which he suggested last week, should be. He is not sure anything at all will work. But he believes an effort should be made because he regards the current situation as unusual, if not unprecedented, in the sense of the seriousness of the degree of inflation accompanying a sluggish economy.

His opposition to many of the specifics of a "guideline" policy as laid in the past, remains strong and even now he would resist the effort to a relatively brief period. He also regards the government's monetary and fiscal policies as still on track, despite the recent revisions of the President's budget that throw it into a small deficit. He has no criticism of the President on that score, given such pressures as the unavoidable federal pay raise, and views the budget as still sufficiently restrictive. As for voluntary restraint, the minimum Mr. Burns would like to see would be more use by the President of generalized appeals for restraint, using the "national interest" as a reason rather than the "self-interest" of business and labor as has been done to date.

The aim of such an appeal would be to persuade leaders of business and labor that restraint

would help bring a quicker return to non-inflationary full employment and would lessen the risks of a severe slump in the economy with higher unemployment.

Mr. Burns is also attracted by the idea of some kind of numerical target, as in the former guideposts, but only if it were agreed upon voluntarily by business and labor rather than announced by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Presumably, this would emphasize a target for acceptable wage increases.

What Mr. Burns continues to oppose are:

- Permanent guideposts.
- Public rebukes to individual companies or unions.
- Government efforts, by such devices as the use of stockpile sales, to impose its will on industries or unions that are felt to be taking inflationary decisions.

#### Rockefeller Comment

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT).—David Rockefeller, perhaps the nation's best-known banker, called on President Nixon today to urge both business and labor to take "a more responsible attitude" toward wage and price increases.

At a news conference, the chairman of the \$23 billion in assets Chase Manhattan Corp. said that "in one form or another, I would like to see the President indicate publicly his concern about wage and price increases, and urge on business a more responsible attitude."

"I think that's jawboning," said Mr. Rockefeller, "I guess I'm in favor of it."

Mr. Rockefeller said that "at this stage" he would not like to see Mr. Nixon adopt wage-price guidelines such as President John F. Kennedy had used, "and which I don't think worked particularly well. But I think that two or three strong talks to the nation on television would be very constructive."

## OECD Reviews Economy

### France Is Cautioned on Lifting Restraints

PARIS, May 25 (AP).—French economic recovery since devaluation last August has been significant, but long-term success will depend on whether the government

can master worrisome price and wage rises.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development experts concluded this in a survey of the French economy published today, and recommended caution before France relaxes the monetary restrictions which have helped make devaluation work.

The report said France had succeeded in most of its intermediate post-devaluation aims. "The tightening of demand management policies last summer and the devaluation have been followed by a better internal and external balance, and a weakening of inflationary expectations and attitudes," the survey said.

But France was helped by special factors not likely to recur, the experts said. The first of these was the tendency of French businessmen before devaluation to delay exports and augment imports in anticipation of a parity change.

The other was the concentration of tax payments late in the year. "Progress towards better balance might therefore become somewhat less fast in the months to come," the OECD said.

The report said the balance of payments must be strengthened further before monetary restrictions can be relaxed, and "at the same

time the rate at which prices and costs are rising needs to be slowed down."

"The continuation of recent price trends in France could lead to a recrudescence of the inflationary strains and expectations that the authorities have recently sought to combat," the survey warned.

The OECD conceded that "a relaxation of present restraints could become desirable if there were a risk of too marked decline in the rate of growth," estimated at 5 percent at the time the report was drafted in March.

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## Computer Industry Arrives At Crossroads in Expansion

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT).—The computer industry has come to a major crossroads in its short but dramatic history.

Its continuance as the world's fastest growing major industry is not in doubt; neither is its inexorable progress toward becoming the world's largest business, surpassing in gross revenues the automobile and petroleum industries before the turn of the century.

What is at question, however, is the future shape of the computer business and who will be around to harvest the gold and power.

The industry has reached this juncture because of a coincidental combination of forces. These include:

- Technological: International Business Machines Corp. is expected to introduce sometime during the summer a significant new computer or line of computers, which could be called the "fourth generation" of data processing equipment.

- Economic: The combination of tight money and inflation has put the squeeze on both computer makers and users. Many companies will likely fold or fade away through mergers as a result.

- Market: IBM's Jan. 1 domestic unbundling, or separate pricing for machinery and services, is beginning to be felt and long-range company strategies are being created.

**Merging, Fading**  
Last week presented two solid examples of the winds of change. General Electric Co., the nation's number five computer company, and Honeywell Inc., the number three firm, announced they were combining most of their data processing efforts in one new corporation. The new company, under Honeywell control, will become the world's second-largest computer company.

Before that, the chairman of the nation's second largest computer software company, Computer Applications Inc., resigned after reporting a \$9.8 million loss for the six-month period.

The introduction of a new IBM machine is important because the firm controls about 70 percent of the market.

## Rinfret Sees Real Danger Of Depression

Calls Administration Sanguine on Economy

VANCOUVER, May 25 (AP).—Seventy-five long-faced mutual fund executives left the annual meeting of the Canadian Mutual Funds Association with an ominous warning that the United States could be heading into "a deep and severe depression."

Pierre André Rinfret, a former economic adviser to Presidents Johnson and Nixon, told the meeting that this may be "the best thing that could happen."

He said a recession would have three desperately needed benefits—easier money, it will break inflation, and wage rates will stop going up.

There is an alternative—government intervention with large injections of capital and wage, price and credit controls—but Mr. Rinfret noted that the Nixon administration is unwilling to impose such measures.

"The government is sanguine," he said, "happy and content with the economic developments. It is pleased with what is going on. Nixon's scheduled economic speech will probably say that things are great. If he says that, God help us."

As recently as May 9, Mr. Rinfret had said that the administration would choose to put up with continued inflation rather than a politically disastrous recession.

"The American economy is out of control," he told the fund managers. "The government has lost control, the Federal Reserve Board has lost control. I can't see any sign that the government will put money into the economy. More and more the odds look like the U.S. will go into a deep and severe depression."

**Tokyo Stocks Drop**  
TOKYO, May 25 (Reuters).—The prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange recorded more heavy falls today, with the market average closing at 1,939.33 down 32.50 to a new low for the year.

The downturn was led by shares of electric light appliance makers, such as Sony, Pioneer Electric and Alps Electric.

General Foods stood out from the crowd with a half-point gain to 57 1/2. It was the only one of the 30 stocks in the Dow Industrials to avoid a loss, but there was no ready news to account for the support.

International Telephone & Telegraph, its proposed takeover of Hartford Fire Insurance cleared by the Connecticut Insurance Commissioner, dropped 3 3/4 to 34 3/4.

In the glamour section, IBM fell

Blue Chip Drops  
Losses in blue chip stocks ran up to 3 1/4 in Alcoa, which finished at 50 3/4, and 3 7/8 in Du Pont, to a close at 100 7/8. Bethlehem Steel, Westinghouse Electric, General Electric, and Eastman Kodak all lost two points or more. Losses of a point and above were registered in Allied Chemical, American Can, Woolworth, U.S. Steel, Swift, Texaco, Standard Oil (New Jersey), Procter and Gamble, International Nickel, International Harvester, American Brands and Sears, Roebuck.

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In the glamour section, IBM fell

## Dow Plunges 20.81, Biggest Drop Since '63 Kennedy Assassination

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, May 25 (WP).—The New York Stock Exchange was slugged for its biggest single-session loss in six and a half years today and prices retreated to levels not seen since the end of 1962.

In a virtually non-stop onslaught of selling, the Dow Jones Industrial average tumbled 20.81 points—the biggest single-day loss of the current decline and within one point of the loss suffered after the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 23, 1963. It closed at 641.38, its lowest point since Dec. 18, 1962, when it ended up at 640.14.

In the first 30 minutes, the Dow fell more than seven points. By the end of the first hour, the loss was above 11 points. Between noon and 1 p.m., with the average down more than 12 points, the selling abated, but there was no sign of a rally.

Prices turned down again in mid-afternoon and slid until the closing bell.

#### No Climax

Volume at both the opening and close was heavy enough to push the exchange's ticker tape one minute behind the floor pace, but analysts said it did not reach the dimensions required for the "selling climax" that some think will end the slide.

That would call for 20 to 25 million shares or more—along with a steep decline. Today, 12.66 million shares had changed hands, up from 12.17 million on Friday. The totals ran behind Friday's pace until the final 30 minutes of trading.

Broader-based averages were about in line with the Dow. Standard and Poor's 500 was down 2.00 to 70.25 and the NYSE index fell 1.24 to 38.20.

The selloff came as close to sweeping the board as any wave of memory, with declining stocks topping advances by more than a ten-to-one ratio—1,370 issues fell and 130 rose, compared with 797 losers and 515 gainers on Friday.

And 911 issues—55 percent of those traded—hit new lows.

To Wall Street, the selling continues to reflect an absence of confidence in the economy, the administration, and the business and war outlooks.

David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, referred to a "general malaise" afflicting market investors.

In addition, brokers are reporting a sharp increase in the number of margin calls being sent to investors, requesting more cash to be deposited in slumping accounts. If an investor does not comply, his broker may sell enough stock from his account to cover the call.

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7 points to 241, Xerox was off 3 1/4 to 73 1/2, Avon Products gave up 3 1/4 to 31 1/2. Memorex slipped 2 1/4 to 66, and Fairchild Camera gave up 3 7/8 to 27.

Honeywell Corp., hit by heavy selling last week after agreeing to take over the computer operations of General Electric, fell 3 1/8 to \$3 3/4.

Institutional activity in the market held at about the same level as on Friday. The exchange reported 51 transactions involving 10,000 shares or more, compared with 52 large blocks in the previous session. The largest was a 65,400-

share trade in Occidental Petroleum at 14. Occidental closed at the top of the most active list, down 2 to 13 1/2.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices also slumped sharply. The Amex average dropped 0.49 to 19.87 as 4.11 million shares were traded, slightly ahead of Friday's 4.08 million.

## Market Holiday

All stock and foreign exchange markets in the United Kingdom were closed yesterday for the early summer Bank Holiday.

## NEWS AND NOTES

### GM 'Responsibility'

Stockholders overwhelmingly threw their support to General Motors management after a group sought to pass two proposals which they said would make the giant automaker "more responsible to social and public needs." However, spokesmen for the group—called Campaign GM—said it received more support than the 2 percent expected.

At the vote Friday showed shareholders 97.27 percent against proposals to establish a shareholders' committee to evaluate GM's performance in a wide field of activities ranging from auto safety to the hiring and promotion of Negroes.

**U.S. Auto Sales Rise**  
U.S. car makers have come up with their best news in several months: a sharp improvement in new car sales during the May 11-20 period. The Big Four auto firms reported sales of 254,495 cars for the nine-selling-day period, a 9.3 percent increase over the same period last year. I was the industry's best daily sales rate since late February, but still 2.9 percent below last year's rate of 29,106 cars.

**Goodyear Link Blocked**  
A Dutch court has issued a temporary injunction barring Goodyear Tire and Rubber from

taking further steps to acquire a majority interest in NV Rubberfabriek Vredstein, a leading Dutch rubber producer. B.F. Goodrich, which owns a 21 percent interest in a tire-making subsidiary of Vredstein, has been seeking to block the Goodyear bid. Earlier this month, Goodyear said it would acquire a majority interest through the purchase of \$23 million of new stock. Goodrich contended it and other Vredstein stockholders had rights to purchase any new stock issued.

**LTV Expects Profit**  
Ling-Temco-Vought says all major subsidiaries, except Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., are expected to be profitable in the second quarter and that LTV as a whole "will soon be back in a profitable position." The projection, in a letter to stockholders, "came in advance of the first-quarter profit report. The letter also reaffirmed that LTV and J&L "fully expect to meet their interest payments as they become due." Last week, J&L directors suspended the second-quarter dividend, of which LTV would have gotten \$4 million. LTV earlier this year prepaid \$13 million on long-term debt and "we intend in the near future to prepay up to \$41 million on the \$110 million of bank debt although it is not due until 1971," the company said.

## The stock market will bounce back!

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stabilizer in their portfolio. Some investors want only a stabilizer in their portfolio.

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**Notice of Meeting**

Sirs, this letter is to summon shareholders to the General Statutory Assembly which will take place at 3 p.m. on 3 June, 1970 at the Siegf Social. The order of the day will be as follows:

**Order of the day**

1. Reports of the Administrative counsel and commissioner.
2. Approval of the balance sheet, accounting of the losses and profits and crediting of results of 31 Dec. 1969.
3. Receipts to be given to the Administrators and to the commissioner.
4. Statutory nominations.
5. Other.

**The Administrative Counsel**

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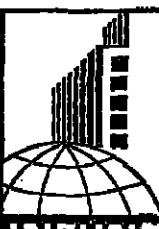
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- 1970 - Stocks and S&P						- 1970 - Stocks and S&P						- 1970 - Stocks and S&P					
High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	100s	First	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	100s	First	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	100s	First
					Net High Low Last Chge						Net High Low Last Chge						Net High Low Last Chge

Permission to deal in and quotation for the Bonds has been granted by the Commission of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.



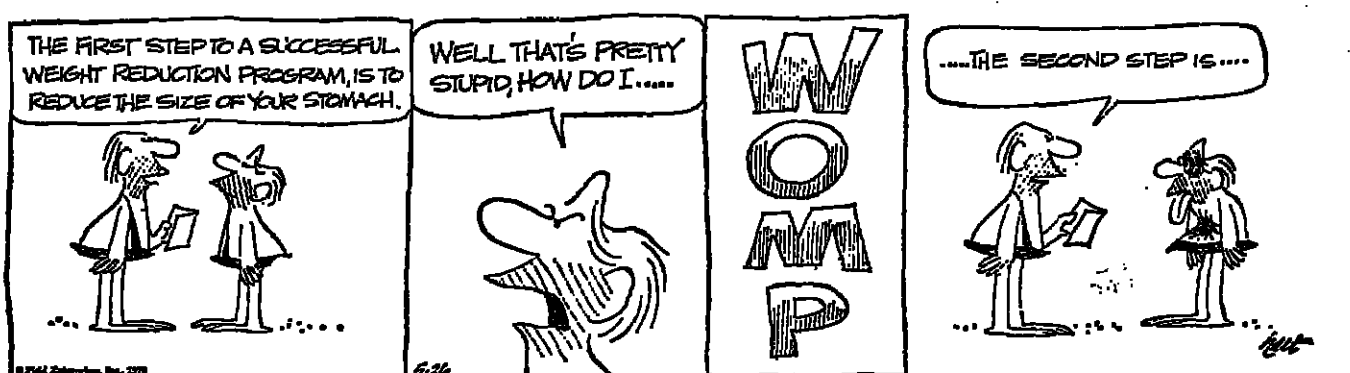




PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



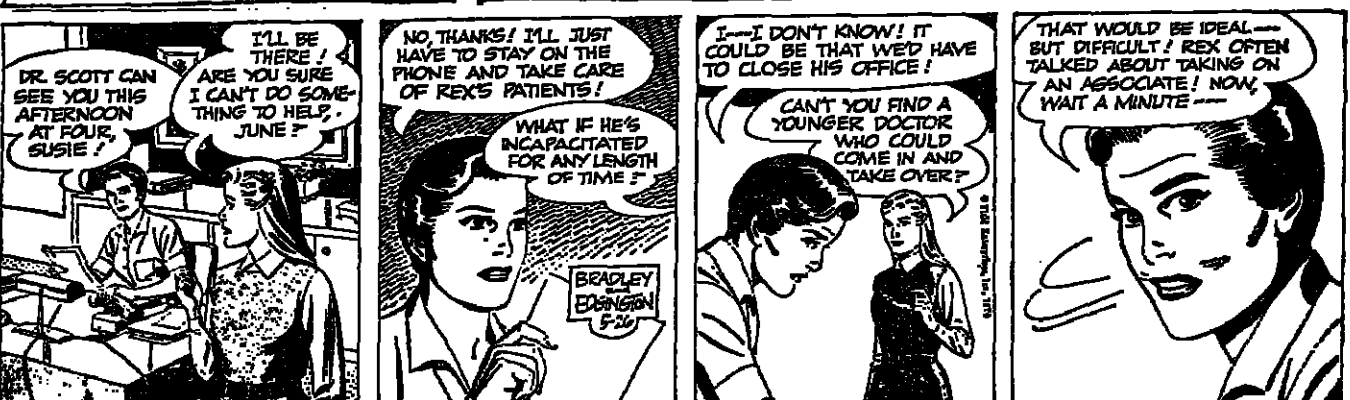
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGG



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In a competitive auction a player should usually show support for his partner's suit in preference to taking some other action.

West learned this lesson the hard way on the diagrammed deal, which contributed to the one defeat suffered by a team of French experts who recently toured three islands in the Indian Ocean—Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion.

In a match against Mauritius, both West players opened one heart and both East responded one spade following a pass. The South player representing Mauritius took the aggressive course of bidding one no-trump, a bid that might lead to a heavy penalty if North held a weak balanced hand.

West then made a slight misjudgment that proved fatal. Instead of supporting his partner's spade he bid two diamonds, indicating a red two-suiter.

North was the top-ranked player in that area, Robert d'Orville, who two decades ago played with this writer on the British International team. He proceeded to make two fine decisions in the bidding.

He made an imaginative jump to three no-trump, visualizing seven club tricks and two other tricks in his partner's hand, and then he stood his ground when East doubled.

If North had retreated into four clubs, East-West would probably have reached four spades and made it, because East would have judged from the bidding the desirability of finessing against South's spade jack. North-South might have tried four no-trump or five clubs over four spades, but both these

contracts would have failed by one trick.

As it was, three no-trump could not be defeated. South made seven club tricks and his outside ace. In the replay North-South did not enter the bidding, and East-West reached four spades. The declarer went one down, having no reason to guess the position of the spade jack.

WEST (D) EAST  
 ♠ K102 ♠ Q87643  
 ♥ K8532 ♥ Q6  
 ♦ A955 ♦ K8  
 ♣ 4 ♣ J82

SOUTH  
 ♠ A15  
 ♥ A10  
 ♦ J10642  
 ♣ A6

Both sides were vulnerable  
 The bidding:  
 West North East South  
 1♥ Pass 1♠ 1 N.T.  
 2♦ 3 N.T. Dbl. Pass  
 Pass. Pass  
 West led the spade two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

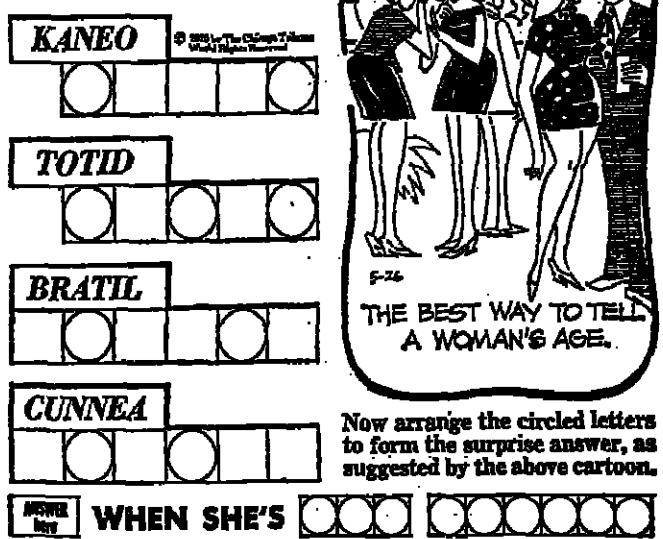
SALIS	SEAN	TURB
ALACK	ETTE	DIAS
WASH	ITION	TIIT
SLIS	MENT	IT
IPSO	OUIS	
VAILLE	HEARTILL	
ABOLD	FORGE	API
LEIDS	PIEISE	SIAM
ELIK	MOUHY	PIEARS
VIACADON	VERION	
SITUA	SEAT	
AMERICAN	VIA	
CHAT	REVOLUTION	
HAIR	ABET	YRANT
ENCE	LASH	SEITE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SUITE CROON MUFFIN POMADE

Answer: What you sometimes get when you put two and two together—CURIOUS

## BOOKS

## THE WORLD OF BATS

Photographs by Nina Leen. Text by Alvin Novick. Bantam Books, Inc. 171 pp. \$23.95.

Reviewed by Jean Stafford

VAMPIRE bats, which live on a nightly ration of blood, rarely bite human beings and they are not found in the Old World; they weigh about an ounce, are timid and, in general, do not in any particular resemble Count Dracula. They take their supper from cows or deer and they are fond of large domestic poultry, but in captivity they will settle for a little something out of a dish, and Dr. Alvin Novick, who finds them especially useful for laboratory experiments, reports that the only problem is "that someone must be the butt of endless jokes when he goes to the slaughterhouse each week to pick up the blood."

Bat-catching and the spelology that goes with it are not likely to become the rage, but the more remarkable when one learns the difficulties under which she took her photographs. She roosted for endless hours in the dark and in discomfort in the caves, but her great patience was beautifully rewarded as she managed to capture the bats in flight, in sham bled (since wing damage can be serious, their flight is rare); she caught a flying fox swimming and a vampire humming like a bird.

They are not at all preposterous, but I am prepared to take faith the testimony that they can be made into charming pets.

Jean Stafford has been awarded the 1970 Pulitzer Prize for her collected stories. She is a reviewer for the Washington Post.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures are for the week ending May 23.

Fiction

1	Love Story, Erskine	1	12
2	The French Lieutenant's Woman, Forsyth	2	26
3	Deliverance, Wiley	3	27
4	Lord of the Flies, Golding	4	28
5	Great Lion of God, Caldwell	5	29
6	Green, Green	6	30
7	The Godfather, Part 2, Coppola	7	31
8	The Godfather, Part 1, Coppola	8	32
9	Shogun, Clavin	9	33
10	Calico Palace, Bristow	10	34
11	Wired, Wilson	11	35

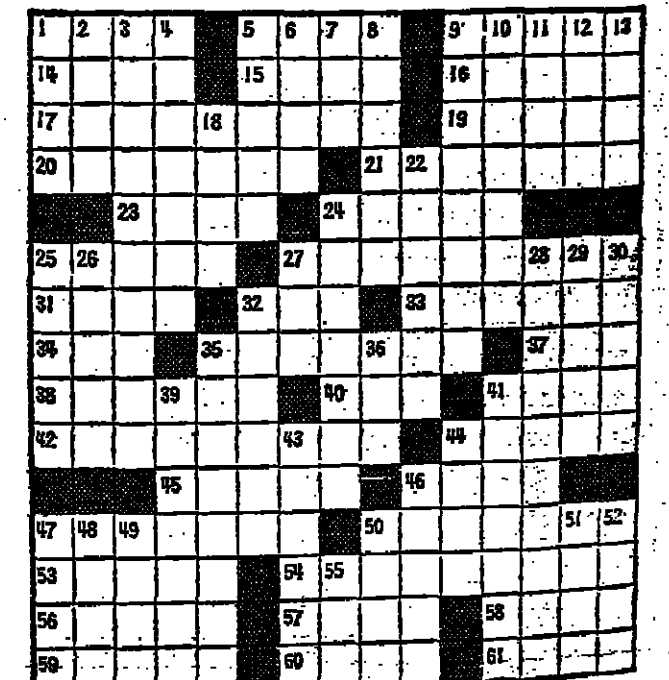
General

1	Up the Organization, Townsend	1	1
2	The French Lieutenant's Woman, Forsyth	2	1
3	Wanted to Know About Sex, Ruben	3	1
4	Prayer Queen of Scots, Fraser	4	1
5	Hard Times, Toker	5	1
6	Love and Will May, King	6	1
7	The Selling of the French, King	7	1
8	I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, Angelou	8	1
9	These figures are for the week ending May 23.	9	1

## CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS	47 Of the breast-bone	12 Poetic negative
1 Over	50 Having two threads	13 His Royal
5 Averages	53 Break down, wordwise	24 Beginning
9 Period of unrestraint	54 Once	25 Student group
14 Fevish	56 Small entertaining groups	26 Road
15 Corn lily	57 Part of a grandfather clock	27 Gender: Abbr.
16 Eastern V.I.P.	58 Organic, compound	28 Not working: Colloq.
17 Aim	59 British firing pieces	29 Part of a staircase
18 Surmise	60 Fencing weapon	30 Fur animal
20 Self-centered	61 The — the limit	31 Skipped bread
21 Barnard and others		32 Benevolence
22 Truth-stretchings		33 Goddess of dawn
23 Unreasoning		34 Peace Nobel, 1957
25 Fevish		41 Gobins
27 Pressing appliances		42 Vessel displacement units
31 Part of a bird's head		43 Sign on a vending machine
32 Spoiler of a princess's sleep		44 Acacia
33 Poem		45 Cordage fibers
34 Acc't		46 Branch angle
35 Hot Sahara wind		47 De Oro or Grande
37 Pair		48 Across Dee
38 Intervene		49 Disagreement
39 Shell portion		50 Source of light
41 Buxton tree		51 Data, for short
42 Balm of offerings		
44 European wheat		
45 Viper		
46 Service tree		









## Art Buchwald

# Boom! Psst!

WASHINGTON.—There are several groups lobbying against the building of the SST, otherwise known as the supersonic transport airplane. One of the most active groups is known as PSST! which stands for "Please Stop Sonic Booms."

I pointed out to Hendry V. Baxendale, the president of the organization, that the first letters of "Please Stop Sonic Booms" did not spell PSST!

He wrote it out on a slip of paper and then said: "By George, you're right."

"Will you change the name of the organization?" I asked. "It's too late," he said. "All our bumper stickers printed."

"What do they say?" H. showed me one: "Speed Kills."

"In opposing the SST, what tack are you going to take?" I asked.

"Our campaign will be based on the fact that the SST is really a Communist plot."

"How's that?" I asked.

"We have data, confirmed from CIA sources, that sonic booms from test flights of Russia's SST have caused total deafness in 70 percent of all listeners of Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. Of course the American SST sonic boom would be much greater than the Russian one, and we could have a nation of deaf

people one year after our first plane was built."

"That would be terrible," I said. "We wouldn't be able to hear our leaders."

"One of the reasons American supporters often give for building the SST is that it would link East and West. We are pointing out to our congressmen that there is nothing the Communists would welcome more than an opportunity to fly their saboteurs from Washington to Moscow in under three hours."

Mr. Baxendale continued: "The entire SST program consists of pinko socialism. According to the latest reports, nine-tenths of the cost of building the first SST will be borne by the government. This threatened take-over of the private SST program would destroy the initiative of General Electric and Boeing aircraft directors. If the handout is granted, these men will be groveling for more financial support each year, just like so many of our shiftless welfare recipients."

Mr. Baxendale said that PSST! had a computer working on the economics of the plane. "Before one rivet has been welded, the program has been announced as costing \$3 billion more than anticipated. We believe that President Nixon could make hay with these figures. He could say that if he had canceled the SST program last year he would have saved the country only \$1 billion. But by waiting 15 months he can now save us \$4 billion."

"But," I protested, "despite the latest United States news, the SST for prestige reasons."

"We're aware of this and we're not hard-headed about it. If we have to have a supersonic plane for prestige reasons, then we suggest it be built by the same company that built the C-57. In that way, we'd have a very good chance that the SST would never fly."

"You're pretty persuasive in your arguments," I admitted. "Do you have any other thoughts on the subject?"

Mr. Baxendale said: "If God had intended us to fly faster than sound, he would have given us wings of 67,000 pounds of thrust."

## Integrity and Best Sellers

By John Walker

LONDON.—Peter Kornher fled from Beverly Hills to London three years ago in an attempt to make a new life as a writer. He left behind a successful career as a television producer of such award-winning programs as CBS's "Playhouse 90" and the series "The Farmer's Daughter" which starred the late Inger Stevens.

It is a decision he does not regret, despite the loss of a glossy standard of living. His first novel, "Jim For Sale," has just been published in Britain by W.H. Allen, blurbled as "about sex in our time... a wickedly amusing satire about Hollywood."

New York publishers are bidding for the book, and a scramble of Hollywood producers, who delight in feeding the author that bites them, are haggling over film rights. Mr. Kornher admits, with some chagrin, that he cannot read the German translation of his novel, although he was born in Berlin and is the son of Fritz Kornher, the 75-year-old actor, writer, and director who has done much to revitalize postwar German theater.

Mr. Kornher's novel is based on his long experience of Hollywood, where he went to work after graduating from UCLA. He reveals it as a grotesque and sexual society as experienced by two innocents, Jim, a male nurse, and Susan, a 15-year-old mentally disturbed girl. Jim manages sexual encounters with a variety of women—and men—before the mock-happy ending; he marries Susan after being caught attempting to rape her.

"Jim For Sale," in fact, seems to fall plumb in the middle of the film star-bedroom baroque genre that Harold Robbins and Jacqueline Susann have turned into a multi-million-dollar industry. But Mr. Kornher sees his creation differently, disliking both writers. "Robbins' novels are unsavory and Susann is simply appalling," he says.

The novel turns out to be something

"My novel contains too much sex, too much sensational sex"

—Peter Kornher.

more interesting: an attempt by a skilled purveyor of mass taste to write a best-seller and retain his integrity.

"When I think of all the television shows I did, they all seem to merge into one," he says. "They were so silly. It seemed an undignified way of spending one's life, turning out garbage. Of course, it pays extremely well."

"I think if a novelist sits down and says that he is going to write to a formula, then he's a pandering just as I pandered as a television producer to the lowest instincts of the masses."

"I admit, very frankly, that my novel contains too much sex, and too much sensational sex. If I had simply written an intellectual book about America with a little bit of a sugar pill in terms of a strong story and a good hump every 25 pages, then I wouldn't have got published. It took me two years to write the book. When something takes that time, you need some return on your investment."

### Horror Concept

Mr. Kornher's underlying theme is the commercialization of sex: to treat the subject a little differently. My point is that sex, like everything else in America, is for sale. That, I hope, is a horrifying concept."

Is it not also a concept that sells novels? "You mean, am I having my cake and eating it too? Yes. Why pretend? I wanted desperately to make a certain statement about the United States. But I also had to ensure that the book was as readable as possible. I'm a motion picture man, so my publisher doesn't lose interest in me."

Mr. Kornher also relies on the well-tried "faction" technique of novel-writing, drawing on his own experiences for background and including scandalous tidbits about easily identifiable personalities. He writes of a Hollywood call-boy organization that provides sexual partners for a

homosexual film producer and a star renowned for her long and happy marriage to a leading actor.

"There's absolutely nothing in the book that hasn't happened," he says. "It's absolutely accurate on organized prostitution in Hollywood, although I've changed a few things because I don't want everyone suing me."

"I think I may not have disguised events and people enough. In my next book I'd like to try to avoid that kind of thing completely. By my third book, I hope to rely totally on my invention. By then I may feel secure enough about my writing to succeed."

He discovered at what point he is prepared to make a stand after an American publisher offered to buy "Jim" providing a few cuts were made. He refused. "I feel, yes, I may put in a little more sex than I want, or do something in order to sell the book. But I will not cut anything or write anything I do not believe."

Another novel, a thriller, was scrapped after completion and he is now halfway through his next, about the making of a television series. In the meantime, he supports himself by writing film scripts. "I'm good. Or very fast, which is what they want," he says.

He hopes to continue living in Britain. "The United States seems to me right now a greater danger to world peace than the Soviet Union," he says. "The intellectual climate is becoming frozen again; no one speaks their minds any more. In ten years America has changed from one of the most exciting and wonderful societies into an incredibly dangerous one."

"Although I don't remember the beginning of the Nazi era, from what I have read and from my own childhood memories, I would say that the parallels are terrifying."

"As George Vidal said to me, I'd go back to publish a novel and to make some money. But I wouldn't want to live there."

## PEOPLE: A Call For Peas

Shaken, not stirred, by Russia's heavy-handed campaign to exorcise the demon vodka, Moscow subliminally clings to its reputation as the world's biggest hic town. Indeed, grumbles last week's Literaturnaya Gazeta, prohibition, Red-style, is driving Russian men into gardens and alleyways where they pass out from drinking too much too quickly. The author of the article, a gentleman with the deliciously wet name of Andrei Smirnov-Chesterkyev, recalled the series of restrictive laws passed since 1958 in an attempt to eradicate intoxication, and concluded that its only result was to "make it impossible for men to sit down with friends for a convivial huddle. In Western Europe they drink much more than we do, but they drink more cleverly," he said. "They do it with their stomachs full and take small amounts during the whole evening. Russians, on the other hand, 'drink at a gulp, and for food we swallow the back of our hand.' The solution, said Smirnov, is to provide more places where people can gather to drink without the need to gulp. Imagine a clean uncrowded place where you can find fresh beer and bread and pickled peas to go with it. Then you won't mind drunk people lying in the streets. Ten fingers are plenty to count the number of beer parlors in Moscow," he added, "and they are dirty and rough." A natural consequence, one assumes, of crawling out of gardens and alleyways.

ABANDONED: The plan of scrambling Lord Sutch to oppose Harold Wilson in the Prime Minister's home constituency in next month's parliamentary elections, because "the public opinion polls don't give me a chance. Instead, the opposition leader will run for the London seat currently held by Conservative John Smith. Any one with a name like John Smith," declared Screaming "doesn't deserve to represent Londoners. I'll run for the seat of the singing Supremes, and Charles D. Hewlett, a California dental supply executive, in San Francisco Sunday. AIBORNE: Princess Anne, who landed flat on her back when her horse refused to jump a fence at a dressage competition in Tid-

worth, England, yesterday. Anne, after remounting, finishing the round: "I bloody stars."

Department of Grievous rors (cont.): "I was charged to note in your May 20th column that Timothy Cotter had a languishing in jail unable pay a \$5 (\$14) fine for drunkenness," writes David Bodgers from Geneva. Such lengthy terms for such a minor infraction is a sad comment on English justice!"

—DICK ROBACK

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number. Your Brother Richard is in  
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RAY BIRTHDAY: Princess PAT. Get  
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